

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME, 27.

TO RENT.

Coal or Transportation DOCK.

The 340 feet of Dock Property at the west end of Lake-
st. Bridge, formerly occupied by the UNION TRANSPORTA-
TION COMPANY.

WASHINGTON.

Astonishing Disclosures Made by the District Investigation.

Contract-Bounty Bestowed on Officers of the Government.

Contracts Recently Perfected for Work Done Several Years Ago.

Signatures Affixed by Henry D. Cooke After His Resignation.

INFLATION AND CONTRACTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—A libel suit has been brought by H. Wilson, an Indian contractor against William Welsh, who had charge of the work of examining vouchers for supplies furnished the Indians. Welsh, in a letter to George H. Smart, of the Indian Commission, said he had received several fraudulent entries in vouchers after they had been signed by Indian Agents. Wilson's charges of fraud, and his claim of compensation, were referred to William Cook, Attorney for the District of Columbia. He denied the imputation that he had been feeding this attorney to decide in his favor, and showed that Cook had been his lawyer for some years and that the monies paid were legitimate comedy fees.

TO RENT.

Yesterday's Action in the Senate on the Finance Bill.

An Amendment Increasing the National Bank Circulation \$46,000,000—000 Adopted.

The Free Banking Scheme Thought to Be Losing Friends.

An Interesting Debate on the Currency Bill in the House.

Sanborn Again Fails to Appear and Testify.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.—The strange and rather startling speech of a southern Congressman with enough of common sense and nerve, to make a speech against inflation was presented in the House to-day. The Hon. Jason Niles, of Mississippi, is the individual who achieved this favorable notoriety. His speech was as follows:

A PLAIN, PRACTICAL MAN.

without any very great amount of culture, and was free from the fanciful embellishments with which the would-be scholars seek to grace their arguments. When Mr. Niles took the floor there was a display of laudable indifference all over the House, but this soon disappeared under the influence of his business way of putting a practical proposition. Mr. Niles is ex-Gov. Glynn, of Pennsylvania, and made "admirable speeches" in the House, but he has never been their congressional spokesman in the Congress.

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, of Cincinnati, widow of Capt. Charles E. Hall, the Arctic explorer, today petitioned the Senate through Mr. Sherman, of New York, to appropriate \$100,000 in his pursuit of knowledge which would be of benefit to all mankind; that his death leaves her in a destitute condition, and the care of two young children, 13 and 17 years of age, and finally that she regards herself fully entitled to consideration as the hands of the nation. Her petition, so warmly commended by Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, and others, was referred to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE ADOPTION OF THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

In the Senate there was a difference in some points from the scene presented by the House during the debate on the currency bill. It was a pretty full attendance of Senators, and the galleries were tolerably well filled. Not less than seven different propositions were offered and voted upon, and were referred, except that of Senator of Marion, increasing the National Bank circulation \$46,000,000. Several Senators who voted for this proposition explained that it was evidently the purpose of the inflationists, who had paid money to William A. Cook, attorney for the District. When previously interrogated, Strong prevaricated, when pressed for an answer, to the effect that he had no check-book.

THE PROPOSAL TO INCREASE THE NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

It was voted to increase the circulation of the National Bank by \$46,000,000, and it was proposed to take away from States having an excess, to pay debts.

THE FREE-BANKING PROPOSITION.

for which this \$46,000,000 amendment was voted as a substitute, would quite likely be adopted, provided for an increase of the National Banking circulation amounting to \$11,000,000.

THE PROJECT TO RESTRICT OR ELIMINATE THE NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

It was voted to prohibit the circulation of National Bank circulation, and it was proposed to propose to the Senate that it be removed.

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TOWN ELECTIONS.

Convention of the People's Party for South Chicago.

Col. Cleary Withdraws, and Mike Evans Is Nominated Collector.

The Republican Party Will Hold Its Convention Saturday.

Opinion on the Question of Levying Town Taxes.

It Cannot Be Constitutionally Done by the Town Board.

But Under No Circumstances Can over \$1,500 Be Voted.

Workmen Ratify Again.

THE SOUTH TOWN CONVENTION.

The delegates elected at the primary meeting of the People's party, Wednesday, met in the County Board room, half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to nominate town officers.

The lobby full of spectators principally from Bridgeport and the slums.

The Convention was called to order by Dennis O'Sullivan, and George Meoch nominated Philip Conley for Chairman. He was elected, and made a brief speech returning thanks for the honor.

Chairman Conley then proposed that "O'Sullivan had no right to call the Convention to order and nominate a Chairman. It was the duty of the Executive Committee to nominate that office."

George Meoch said he had nominated Mr. Conley.

Mr. Cunningham maintained that there was a "shenanigan" game; and he put Thomas Foley in nomination for presiding officer. [Confusion.]

The Chair stated that the Convention was not for business.

Dennis O'Sullivan was elected.

Mr. Cunningham moved to reconsider the vote of Dennis O'Sullivan. He was elected; but as he had not voted in the affirmative, he was obliged to withdraw. [Disorder.]

CREDENTIALS.

Tom Foley moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair.

An amendment that the committee be composed of one from each ward was agreed to, and the Chair announced the following: First Ward—Dennis O'Sullivan; Second Ward—John Wren; Third Ward—G. H. Masey; Fourth Ward—George Jocum; Fifth Ward—L. Goldhart; Sixth Ward—James McKinney. [These men represent the interests of the various labor organizations in the First Ward.] There was a tie, and considerable informal and quiet gloating was indulged in because Hickey, Mike Evans' partner, was made a member of the Committee.

The workmen in the delegations were entitled to seats, shutting out O'Sullivan's friends from the Sixth Ward, and letting in half of both delegations from the First Ward.

The report was adopted.

STORY READ.

Hope the fellows who were creating a disturbance and noise having been made by the authorities, the delegation was adjourned.

Mike McDonald held him to "shut up, and the boys applauded.

No motion the temporary officers were made.

Yester evening in the delegations were filled, though not a delegate.

COLLECTOR.

The Chair stated that nominations were in order.

Hugh Reid—"Move we elect, as the first thing for Collector, Michael Evans, which I nominate." A delegate nominated Col. Cleary.

Justice Boydell, Mr. Chairman, in behalf of Mr. Cleary, I desire to state through you to the Convention that he is not a candidate—that he withdraws his name from consideration.

Mr. Cleary wished me to say to this Convention, and to his constituents, that he will, under no circumstances, be a candidate for re-election to the offices which he has filled for a year past. He is not a politician, and the people who were looking to him were tax-payers should have a word to say as to the way these taxes should be assessed and used.

EXPENDITURES.

There were no taxes levied on the North Side for the purpose of building bridges or roads but solely to support a horde of robbers and thieves. The Tribune had made an exposure of such towns, and empowered them to assess the roads, and by their votes, the law was passed.

The tax is really self-imposed by means of agents not directly named by the people of these towns, but named by the collector of taxes.

He was placed before the people and his constituents, and elected, and leaves them to judge how faithfully he has performed his trust.

He is no politician, and the other men might be given a chance to do the same.

Mr. Wilder said he did not refer to Col. Cleary.

Mike McDonald—"We accept your apology. [Applause and laughter.]

COLLECTOR.

Mr. Cunningham, who announced that he had chair several persons having tried to prevent the election of Col. Cleary, did not recognize the validity of the Convention. It was his (O'Brien's) opinion that, "according to customs, practice, or the Constitution of this country, the Convention was not properly called by the proper officers," and he therefore withdrew his name.

A motion to vote vice versa was lost.

WILDER READ.

Mr. Wilder insisted on the nomination of Evans. He was surprised to hear gentlemen who appeared as delegates in the Convention openly assert that they would not support the action.

The same man, however, believed that they were bound to stand by the action of the conventions of their party. [Cheers.]

STORY READ.

Are to a question of privilege. The gentleman had misinterpreted him. He had said nothing which would convey the impression that Col. Cleary would not endorse the actions of the Convention, but he might support the nominee than he. His name was withdrawn in order that harmony might prevail, and that other men might be given a chance to do the same.

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Mike McDonald—"We accept your apology. [Applause and laughter.]

COLLECTOR.

Mr. Cunningham, who had filled the office of Collector to the satisfaction of the people of Chicago, and were it not for his personal friendship for Mr. Evans, it would not be in the power of any man to get him to do what he did. He was with him a simple question of personal friendship, and he thought every delegate would vote for him. For the most capable man, and the best character, he had the strongest confidence in him.

Mr. Wilder said he did not refer to Col. Cleary.

Mike McDonald—"We accept your apology. [Applause and laughter.]

COLLECTOR.

Mr. Cunningham charged that Wilder did not do his duty in failing to cause the Convention to take a vote on the question of whether to nominate Evans or Phillips.

Hugh Reid held that Wilder lived at No. 259 Dearborn Street, and great credit.

The Chair said the Convention was called for a purpose, and that any outsiders who had grievances could go elsewhere and get rid of them. A vote was about to be taken, and order must be given.

Mike McDonald moved to adjourn.

The Chair—"Any parties who are not interested in the Convention have the right to adjourn at any time." STORY READ.

A ballot was then taken for Collector, and Wilder received 59 votes.

Mike McDonald claimed that one vote had been given for Dan Webster, "the bigger." [Confusion.]

Evans was declared to be nominated unanimously.

Nominations were next made for Assessor, Frank Schweinfurth, Edward Phillips, and Andrew J. Corrigan being mentioned.

The first Ward—Frank Schweinfurth, 16; Phillips, 14; Schweinfurth, 15; and the second, Corrigan, 21; Schweinfurth, 15; Phillips, 11. The First Ward then gave its solid vote for Corrigan, and that he was elected.

The next office up was Supervisor, to fill which John Schank, Philip Schweinfurth, and George Becker were suggested.

While the vote was taken, Corrigan, the nominee for Assessor, got upon the platform, and by a resolution of the General Assembly the County of Cook is divided into six districts;

proceeded to address the Convention. He had been brought before the Convention as a candidate for Supervisor for the suffrage of the delegates, and

Philip Reed enquired if "a Supervisor or a speech were in order." The Chair replied that "Corrigan was in order."

MR. CORRIGAN.

continued: Being a man that was raised up in the town for the last thirty years, not known very far and wide, and in the business line, I will try to do what is just to each and every one of you, in case I am elected. [A voice: "That will do."] All I have to say is that I thank you sincerely for what you have done.

The ballot for Supervisor was then taken, and Schank received 22 votes, Schweinfurth 13, Becker 12. The First and Second Ward delegates changed front, and Schank got 55 votes, which made him the nominee.

TOWN CLERK.

The following-named persons were nominated for Town Clerk: Joseph Gosselin, May, Hayes, James M. Webb, William Johnson, John Schank, Hugh Reed, and Otto Bluhm.

Beckel declined, and Bluhm withdrew in favor of Greenblatt, the former moving that Greenblatt be nominated, while the latter was nominated.

The motion was not agreed to.

A ballot resulted: Greenblatt, 29; McHale, 15; Hayes, 10; and "Little Joe" was declared to be the local tax can be levied by authorities elected by the people who are to pay them.

ANOTHER QUESTION.

A further examination of the law in question developed another question. The section, after describing the kind of town it applies to, provides as follows:

1. That taxation and representation go hand in hand.

2. That taxes must be uniform throughout the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

3. That local taxes can only be levied by those who are to pay them.

THE COUNCIL.

A quantity of unimportant business transacted.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM--EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL COUNSEL.

Street Improvements.

THE COUNCIL.

The act of 1865 (Laws and Ordinances, p 472) provides that the tax on personal property shall be assessed by the County Board, and the County Clerk shall extend the amount so assessed to all the towns in the county, and when collected the same shall be paid over to the Town Superintendents the same in other towns, and the powers and provisions of all cities, towns, and villages shall be retained by the County Board, and may be imposed by any of the provisions of this article.

It shall be lawful to levy a tax for town purposes in any year in the Town of West Chicago, North Chicago, and South Chicago, for any amount not exceeding the amount of the tax on personal property.

THE TAXATION OF THE TAX.

The act of Feb. 13, 1863 (see Laws and Ordinances, 1873, p. 574, City Charter), provides as follows:

Now it is hereby enacted by the law as follows: That it shall be lawful to levy a tax for town purposes in the Town of North Chicago (West Chicago) exceeding \$1,000 in one year.

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THE COUNCIL.

The order directing the Comptroller to pay J. Gosselin for caps furnished the police was taken up.

It was stated that many of the caps were so large, and the heads of the police were so small, that the caps were not well-fitted.

Mr. Gosselin then proposed that if there was no further business before the meeting, that the remainder of the time be occupied in devotional exercises. Several ladies addressed the meeting, and the service was closed with a hymn.

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THE COURTS.

Another Imitator of Worcestershire Sauce.

An Infringement of the Ear-Muff Patent.

Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

WORCESTERSHIRE-SAUCE TROUBLE.
Judging from the suits for infringement of patents brought here, Chicago must be a flourishing place for bogus manufacturers. Especially does this appear to be the fact in regard to imitators of Lea & Perrins' "Worcestershire Sauce." About six weeks ago Lea & Perrins filed a bill against a party on Binne Avenue, and yesterday two more cases were commenced, one against Charles Lutz and William Lewis, the other against Edward Cole.

In the former suit the complainants, Lea & Perrins, after setting forth their business and introducing specimens of their labels, stated that Charles Lutz has been engaged in the manufacture of an imitation of their sauce.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kittredge, and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Treasurer presented his report, which showed a balance on the 1st May, 1873, of \$504.27. The amount received during the year was \$13,863.75, from other sources, \$1,699.12, making a total of \$16,977.45.

The disbursements for the year were \$15,532.09, leaving a balance of \$445.36.

The election of Trustees and Treasurers for the coming three years was then had, resulting in the re-election of the original Trustees, Messrs. McCormick, Bradley, and Hale, and of Mr. Horner, the former Treasurer.

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THE THIRD CHURCH.

This Presbyterian Body Wants a Wider Field of Usefulness.

It Is Resolved to Have a New Church in a More Central Location.

Appointment of Committees, Etc.

The annual meeting of the members of the Third Presbyterian Church was held yesterday evening in the chapel near the corner of Carpenter and Washington streets. The chair was given to Judge S. M. Moore.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

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THE NEW CHURCH.

V. A. Turpin then read the report and resolutions of the Committee to consider and report upon the location of a new church building. The report was as follows:

The Committee appointed by the Session to inquire into the practicability of selling or otherwise disposing of the church building and the ground upon which it stands, and to report the same to the Session, submitted the following report:

Second.—That, in the opinion of competent architectural experts, the cost of erecting a new church, in round figures, according to Mr. Day, \$40,000, and according to Mr. Van Osdol, \$16,000.

As the matter had been referred to the Committee by the Compiler, and as they were not prepared to act, the whole subject was laid over to Justice Boyden's Court, and yesterday morning the report was read.

The Committee then examined briefly a number of petitions and references most of which were referred to the Corporation-Counsel for his opinion. The following date several documents were not acted upon at all.

GENERAL NEWS.

The City Treasurer received yesterday \$11,000 from the City Collector, and \$4,400 from the Collector of the Board of Public Works.

The State's Attorney being in Washington, no steps will be taken in the matter of the unlicensed warehousemen until his return.

A meeting of the Board of Real Estate Brokers was held yesterday morning, Col. Clark in the chair. There was some misunderstanding as to the hour of meeting, and, as the attendance was very small, but little business was transacted.

The Committee on Organization were granted further time, and the meeting adjourned until one week from to-day, at 2 p.m.

DISCUSSION.

M. Turpin thought that the question of building a new church was not a question of money, but of the question of the right of the Church had decided to do that had always accomplished.

As an evidence of this he cited the Methodist Church in connection with the main organization. He thought that if they wanted to do something, they could do it.

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Daily, by mail.....\$12.00 Sunday.....\$2.50
For 13 weeks.....\$16.00 Weekly.....\$2.00
Parts of a year at \$2.00 per week.
Office address, full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or by money order.

TELEGRAMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Cyrus Baldwin and Deacon, Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Hailed, great, between May and November. Exercised of Mrs. A. Oates' Combination. "Grand Duchesses."

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Comes of Wabash avenue and Congress street, the Adelphi and the Royal and Charles' Comedy Stage. The Royal and Charles' Comedy Stage. The Royal and Charles' Comedy Stage.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Boots at the Swan," "Dream of Dolor," and the like rest of "Richard III."

GLOBE THEATRE.—Desplaines street, between Madison and Dearborn. "Maggoty Pie," "The Jester," and Charles' Comedy Stage.

MYERS OPERA-HOUSE.—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State, Arlington, Coston, and Kemble's Minstrels. "The Mikado," "The Mikado," and "Bliss Up Above."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE CONSUMMATE WILBROOK'S COMPOUND of Cod Liver Oil and Lard, without possessing the very best qualities of either of these two oils, and being possessed of the same with a healing property, which render the oil double efficacious. Remarkable results have been obtained by those who have had the desire to see them. Sold by A. E. WILBROOK, Chemist.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, &c. Per cent.

ruled quiet and steady, the former selling at \$3.00 & 60¢; and the latter at \$5.00 & 75¢.

The Lake-Front question has reached a new phase. A few days since the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Michigan Central Railways withdrew their portion of the \$200,000 which was paid to Comptroller Kimball five years ago as the first installment of \$900,000 to be paid for the three blocks of ground lying east of Michigan avenue and north of Monroe street. As the city refused to receive the money from Mr. Kimball, or to recognize his acceptance of it as a payment to the city, he deposited it in the First National Bank. The portion belonging to these roads was \$132,333, and was paid back to them in the same package that were handed to Mr. Kimball. The remainder, belonging to the Illinois Central Railway, has not yet been withdrawn.

Mr. Lord then, in explanation of the effect of these laws, said that "the alleged offense of the firm was of frequent occurrence, but other large houses had escaped because their books were kept in Europe and could not be seized. Warned by their experience, Lord & Taylor would henceforth have their books kept in England unless the tariff system was radically changed. The operation of the present law was rapidly driving American merchants out of the market." The importation of goods is passing into the hands of merchants on the other side, who merely keep an agency in this country to sell the goods. In this way alone can importers protect themselves from the spy system, and from the complicated machinery of the laws which renders a strict compliance with the statutes an impossibility. District-Attorney Bliss, who has been aiding Jayne in his blackmailing business, declared that in no one case that had fallen under his eye, where the merchants were technically liable in large amounts, could he have successfully maintained a criminal prosecution, and the reason was, that there was nothing criminal in the proceeding. Yet Congress and the Treasury Department insist that laws which have driven the American flag from the vessels doing our own carrying business, and which now render it impossible for an American merchant to import goods without a violation of some provision, must be maintained for the benefit of home industry!

These figures in themselves are a sufficient answer to the arguments of the advocates of the license system. It will be furthermore seen that, while in St. Louis, with the license, the percentage has not been reduced, in Chicago, without a license, the percentage is steadily decreasing.

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Senator Thurman's amendment to the Currency bill to appreciate the value of greenbacks by making them legal-tender, in part in custom dues, has been rejected, by the Senate. His proposition was that they be accepted for one-twentieth for the next fiscal year, for one-tenth for the next fiscal year, and so on in increasing proportion. It was voted down on the ground that, appertaining to the revenue, it should originate in the House.

The Committee appointed by the stockholders of the Joliet Iron and Steel Works were in Joliet, yesterday to meet the representatives of the creditors. The conference was a secret one. The City of Joliet, which voted \$75,000 to aid the erection of the mills, and its business men who hold the Company's paper for \$100,000, are not unnaturally depressed by this suspension, and eager for some arrangement for resumption, and the re-employment of the hundreds of workingmen now necessarily idle.

Gov. Beveridge has vetoed the Kehoe Gas bill, to give the Common Council of Chicago power to regulate the price and quality of the gas furnished the city. The veto does not touch the question of the right of the Common Council, as the Legislature of the city, to exercise any such regulation, under the warehouse decision. His main objection is that the State Legislature has no power in the way attempted by this bill to change the charters of any municipality.

Petitions for Government aid have been presented to the Senate by the survivors of the Polaris crew and the widow of Capt. Hall. The former reinforce their appeal by a recital of their trials and exposure for 196 days on the ice-floes. Capt. Hall promised them each a liberal reward, and as he died in the service of science and the country, they think the Government ought to execute his pledge. They hold up for imitation the generosity of the German Government in giving the members of its Polar expedition \$1,000 apiece. Senator Sherman, in presenting Mrs. Capt. Hall's memorial, declared it one of the most meritorious that has ever been brought before the Senate.

Wednesday was Fast Day in Massachusetts and there was no vote for United States Senator. A momentary passage-at-arms in the National House of Representatives, between Mr. Daws and the brother of his principal competitor, betrayed some of the feeling engendered by the contest. Mr. Daws, in replying to the charge of Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, that New England did not want the currency question settled in accordance with the equal rights of all, defended his section, and explained that it was in favor of free banking, properly guarded. Mr. George F. Hoar, thinking apparently, that Daws had laid himself open to a crushing attack, rose to say that he was sorry to hear Mr. Daws apologize for or shrink from any attitude New England took on the floor of Congress. Mr. Daws replied in a few words and dignified words, but showed considerable feeling, and evinced his appreciation of the situation by concluding with the retort that he was not watching his colleagues to see if he could not claim to stand up for New England better than they.

The Chicago produce markets were generally strong yesterday, with less doing, except in provisions and corn. Meats were active, and 100@120 per lb. tripe, closing at \$15.65@17.50 cash, and \$15.87@15.90 seller May. Lard was more active and 100@100 lbs higher, closing at \$18.82@20.25 cash, and \$19.45@20.47 seller May. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 5% for shoulders, \$8.15@8.17% for short ribs, \$8.45 @8.50 for short loins, and 9%@10% per lb for sweet pickled hams. Higwhines were quiet and unchanged at 65¢ per gallon. Flour was less active at former prices. Wheat was active and 3% higher, closing at \$1.20@1.25 cash, and \$1.24@1.25 seller May. Corn was active and advanced 1%, closing at \$1.25@1.25 cash, and 65¢@1.25 seller May. Oats were in good demand and a shade firmer, closing at \$1.25@1.25 cash, and 65¢@1.25 seller May. Ryegrass was quiet and unchanged at 5% for 100@120 per lb. Barley was dull and unchanged at \$1.20 for No. 2. Live hogs were active at 10c decline, closing early at \$20.00 @4.00 for common to choice. Cattle and sheep

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instead of going into the State Treasury, is applied to the payment of their railroad indebtedness. To make up the deficiency in the State revenue caused by the operation of this law in Ogle and other counties an extra tax of 9-10 mill has been levied on all the property in the State. The account of Ogle County with this grab-law will stand as follows:

Valuation of three towns in 1873.....\$1,677,760
Valuation of same in 1868.....\$16,000
Increase.....\$1,661,760

These three towns get from the State Treasury a rebate of \$3,152 to apply on the payment of the principal and interest of their railroad debts. The amount to be paid to the Government, according to the extreme rulings of the Treasury, did not amount to over \$1,000, they were compelled to pay \$16,500 to escape litigation where several hundred thousands were demanded.

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out delay to any part of Bengal or Hindostan, leaders being this Company on the one side, and the Providence Journal and Senator Anthony on the other, and as the Democrats are virtually shorn of power, there is every prospect of a bitter fight. There are two sessions of the Legislature, one in January, at Providence, which accomplishes the heavy work of the year, and the short session in May, at Newport, which simply organizes the State Government and sets the machine in motion. This session never lasts longer than a day or two, but this year there is a very fair prospect that the dissensions over candidates may prolong it far into the summer. Burnside, by virtue of the wealth and influence of Brown and Ives, and his army associations, will make a strong fight, but as there is a very general belief among the leading and influential people of Rhode Island that he has not the ability to fill the place, and so Rhode Island, although little, is very proud, it is by no means certain that Burnside will get the place.

The second point of interest in the election is the remarkable gain and strength of the Prohibition vote, which was consolidated upon Lieutenant-Governor. Last year, Van Zandt, Republican, received 6,482 votes; Ballou, Prohibition, 8,933; and Wales, Democrat, 2,920. At this election, there was no Democratic candidate, and the result was: Van Zandt, 7,679, and Sayles, Prohibition, 6,121—a gain of 2,579 votes in one year. This increased strength in the Prohibition movement is noticeable in other New England States. In Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts, the issue has not been squarely made on the polls. In New Hampshire, Prohibition candidates have figured in four elections. In 1871, Prohibition received 314 votes; in 1872, 478; in 1873, 1,059; and this year, 2,135. In Connecticut, Prohibition came up for the first time in 1872, and received 1,549 votes, and in 1873 it had 2,514 votes. These figures show that Prohibition is fast growing to be a formidable power in New England. Both the old parties have been striving to secure its election in the forthcoming Connecticut election, but both have been disappointed. It will be cast solidly for Prohibition candidates, and there is very little doubt that it will show a considerable increase of strength, though not as great as in Rhode Island, since the latter has ten more voters than the former. This is a matter of great importance to the study of the political development of the country, and the result will be of great interest.

John Johnson, of Cincinnati, was killed by an accident at the Gibson House recently, leaving property valued at \$25,000, which had been accumulated by his own efforts. Johnson had no heirs to claim his wealth, and nobody knew what to do with it. The administrator of the estate appealed to the Probate Court to fix the amount to be expended for a monument over his grave. Some of his next of kin were willing to put the whole \$25,000 into a block of marble, and a grateful and at the same time useful tribute to Mr. Johnson in his life over deserved a marble statue, or high aspiring pyre mid"; nor is it at all certain that any person living, including the next of kin, cares whether the monument is erected or not. It is a matter of interest to no living soul, apparently, except the dealer in headstones. Surely it can be of no consolation to the late Mr. Johnson, if he is in a condition to require it, to know that his remains are to be crushed beneath a mass of stone. In this view of the case, it seems as though \$10,000 were about to be literally wasted by the operation. There are thousands of charitable institutions in this country, the maintenance of any one of which would be "a monument more durable than brass," and in such an act as the \$10,000 could more judiciously be invested than in perishable stone.

The latest defaulter is Mr. H. G. Bennett, of San Francisco, Penitent Agent; amongst not named. It was easy work for Mr. Bennett. Pensioners would come to him quarterly, obtain a check, present it at the United States Sub-Treasury, and receive their money. There was no list of pensioners at the Sub-Treasury, and all Mr. Bennett's checks were duly cashed on the spot. To pay the local debts of Oregon, Nasua, and Pine Rock, \$15,000 were paid to the railroads of Oregon, Nasua, and Pine Rock, and \$1,000 to other counties and cities.

Ten months. Total in ten months, \$16,000. This is all that they will have to pay. The county taxes on the same increase of property in these three-towns, as well as the property of the railroads, is withheld from the County Treasury, and all go to Springfield to pay the holders of the bonds of Oregon, Nasua, and Pine Rock. We do not know the rate of levy for county purposes in Ogle County; but, estimating that the tax on property will equal \$5,000 a year, which is the amount of the tax on the railroads of other communities, we find that ten months' interest will add \$1,000 a year. The reason was, that there was nothing criminal in the proceeding:

THE NEXT CRUSADE.

The old original crusades were masculine. The conquerors of Jerusalem were men. Richards, not Rachel, led the murderous mobs that formed the "army of the Lord" in the twelfth century. The whirling of Time has brought around one of its revenges. The army of the Lord nowadays is composed of women,—the church and the saloon. Its crusade is wholly in feminine hands. The self-denying man who professed his services in starting it at \$500 a month was soon forgotten. It will be cast solidly for Prohibition candidates, and there is very little doubt that it will show a considerable increase of strength, though not as great as in Rhode Island, since the latter has ten more voters than the former. This is a matter of great importance to the study of the political development of the country, and the result will be of great interest.

THE PALMETTO STATE.

The Committee appointed by the Tax-Payers' Convention of South Carolina has presented itself and its memorial in Washington. The strength of the former lies in its list of names; of the latter, in this list of State expenses:

1865-66. 1872-73.
Salaries.....\$76,613.00 \$23,770.20
Public printing.....17,446.05 \$31,945.00
Postage.....1,000.00 1,000.00
Postage subsidies.....25,807.00 129,422.11
Contingent fund.....6,092.09 70,035.75
Sundries.....85,415.01 396,638.00
Deficiencies.....\$20,668.69 \$1,864,547.75

Other melancholy facts are given. Rents are lower than taxes. Houses are let for the taxes. Over 1,200 good farms have been sold for non-payment of taxes. "The auctioneer's hammer is the only one that is heard in the land." The State is wholly in the power of the 90,000 negro voters. There are three of them to every two white men. Scarce any of the negro members of the Legislature read, write, or pray. The tax collector is declared that no tax should be collected by the town authorities in West Chicago, North Chicago, or South Chicago, for town purposes, exceeding \$1,000 a year. Subsequently this was amended by increasing the sum to \$1,500 a year. The Bountree act proposes to the Legislature to make up the deficiency in the State revenue taken to pay the railroad debts of other towns.

The ladies that is beat by bibles, and the wife that is worshipped by wood.

IT IS TIME FOR THE WHIRLWIND TO REVEAL AGAIN.

Woman has monopolized the prayer-business long enough. The spirit of the age—Matthew Arnold's "Leib Geist"—is opposed to monopolies. We need competition. It is time for men to start a new crusade of their own. Woman has attacked man's besetting sin. Let him attack her. It is sniping. Probably it is not too little doubt that it will show a considerable increase of strength, though not as great as in Rhode Island. His books were nearly sold out, and certain irregularities existing in them brought to light. Thus Mr. Bennett had a grand opportunity (which he made use of) to invent pensioners and draw money on their account for his own personal expenses. On one occasion, in 1872, he checked out \$1,000 at one time, assuring the Cashier that it was "all right,—business; you pay it." It is a trifling singular that this sort of thing went on until a few weeks ago, when Mr. Bennett hurriedly departed for Europe. His books were nearly sold out, and certain irregularities existing in them brought to light. Thus Mr. Bennett had a grand opportunity (which he made use of) to invent pensioners and draw money on their account for his own personal expenses. On one occasion, in 1872, he checked out \$1,000 at one time, assuring the Cashier that it was "all right,—business; you pay it." It is a trifling singular that this sort of thing went on until a few weeks ago, when Mr. Bennett hurriedly departed for Europe. His books were nearly sold out, and certain irregularities existing in them brought to light. Thus Mr. Bennett had a grand opportunity (which he made use of) to invent pensioners and draw money on their account for his own personal expenses. On one occasion, in 1872, he checked out \$1,000 at one time, assuring the Cashier that it was "all right,—business; you pay it." It is a trifling singular that this sort of thing went on until a few weeks ago, when Mr. Bennett hurriedly departed for Europe. His books were nearly sold out, and certain irregularities existing in them brought to light. Thus Mr. Bennett had a grand opportunity (which he made use of) to invent pensioners and draw money on their account for his own personal expenses. On one occasion, in 1872, he checked out \$1,000 at one time, assuring the Cashier that it was "all right,—business; you pay it." It is a trifling singular that this sort of thing went on until a few weeks ago, when Mr. Bennett hurriedly departed for Europe. His books were nearly sold out, and certain irregularities existing in them brought to light. Thus Mr. Bennett had a grand opportunity (which he made use of) to invent pensioners and draw money on their account for his own personal expenses. On one occasion, in 1872, he checked out \$1,000 at one time, assuring the Cashier that it was "all right,—business; you pay it." It is a trifling singular that this sort of thing went on until a few weeks ago, when Mr. Bennett hurriedly departed for Europe. His books were nearly sold out, and certain irregularities existing in them brought to light. Thus Mr. Bennett had a grand opportunity (which he made use of) to invent pensioners and draw money on their account for his own personal expenses. On one occasion, in 1872, he checked out \$1,000 at

THE LAKE FRONT.

The Railroads Abandon the Project of Buying from the City.

The Burlington and Michigan Central Withdraw Their Share of the \$200,000.

No Present Prospect that the Grand Union Depot Will Be Built.

A Radical Change in the Situation.

No project has ever excited more public concern in Chicago, nor undergone more changes, than that conceived by the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, of buying the strip of land on the lake shore, lying between Randolph and Dearborn streets, for depot purposes. It was first suggested several years ago, and it has been periodically revived since that time with strong influences in favor of it and obstinate resistance to it. Nearly five years ago

AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

It was passed, known as the Lake Front bill, which authorized the city to sell the three blocks to the railroads for the sum of \$800,000, and provided that the money should be divided among the three parks in the South, West, and North Divisions of the city. This law encountered violent opposition, which the railroads overcame by offering to give up Niagara with saw-dust, or with a sieve, as to attempt to suppress it.

This is an opinion as to whether tobacco is the source of all little mysterious how Noah, who had never smoked, succeeded in getting drunk than any other record. As tobacco was never so far as Asia until the fifteenth century, how millions of countries, after Noah's time, were getting drunk. The Standard will

ST. LOUIS DIRECTORY.

another Directory. There is really no record in the announcement, among the principal products, and the crop this year shows a great increase. Ordinarily, we have seen that St. Louis has another some concern than one has hitherto. As we understand, the Directory, but periodical monthly products, has been found to exceed twice times the year immediately the unprecedented, in that prolific city, where so fast that soothing-syrups have been rushed up to fabric to which the tide of emigration and unceasing that the uniforms, Schneiders, and Petersens in the outskirts, packed away in a box. In the course of a few days a few hundred thousand of the population, the Directory was reported, and with the provision for dividing the purchases among the parks.

THE INSURANCE.

Opposite to the same brought a protest to the Attorney-General to order the Attorney-General to sue out an injunction, restraining the city and all other persons from selling or occupying the strip of land known as the Lake Front. Judge Kimball, of the Circuit Court, at the same time he pointed out that the railroads might proceed to condemn the land for depot purposes. Subsequently the act of the Legislature was repealed, and with the provision for dividing the purchases among the parks.

THE FIRST PAYMENT.

On the 1st of June, 1868, Mr. J. M. Walker, representing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and two other railroads, representing respectively, the Illinois Central and the Michigan Central Railroad Companies, went to the office of Mr. Walter Kimball, the Comptroller of State, to demand payment of the sum of \$200,000 as a first payment of the purchase money. These gentlemen did not suppose, nor did the railroads which they represented, that Mr. Kimball would receive the money on the 1st of June, and therefore they waited until the 1st of July, when they had taken legal advice in their matter, and had decided to take the package containing the \$200,000 legal tender, placed them in his safe, and then sent him a telegram, telling him that the city should not be held for his action, and that his acceptance of the money should not prejudice the rights of the city. The representatives of the railroads, enclosing the receipt, but left the money in Mr. Kimball's hands.

FROM THAT TIME ON.

the various pieces of the lake front transaction, and familiar to the general public, it was agreed to take the money which Mr. Kimball had received; the railroads refused to take it back. Mr. Kimball then deposited it in the First National Bank, which remained until a few days ago, when it was withdrawn by the railroads, taking the proportion of it to be paid to the University with a course designed to prepare students for admission to the highest State Court. The faculty will embrace a number of eminent scholars and lawyers. The Rev. Samuel Faly, D. D., President of the College, formerly State Superintendent of Schools, will now act as President, and the Hon. R. M. Benjamin as Dean; and the Hon. O. T. Reeves, and the Hon. Robert E. Williams will each occupy a professorship. The school is the most important branch of the municipal business, this being the highest compliment. Miss Trotter is well fitted for the duties, and will make a strong run.

C. C. Denison.

Denison returned from Cedar Rapids to day, when he has been visiting his brother, Mr. N. W. Denison, who was accidentally shot Monday, and reports that there is a bare possibility of saving his life.

THE RECENT ACTION.

of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Michigan Central Railroads seems to have come out with co-operation, with the Illinois Central. Its significance is this: The two railroads which have withdrawn their money have certainly abandoned all purpose of enforcing the terms of the original contract, and are now proceeding likewise the purpose of further negotiations with the city for the purchase of the land. They believe that the representatives of the city were not to be held for the amount of \$200,000, and they are now prepared to pay more, or to enforce in the courts any rights they may have.

THEIR POSITION.

Now, as far as I can learn, the railroads means of securing the property indicated in Judge Drummond's opinion, viz., CONDEMNATION.

They might proceed under the act of the legislature of 1868, which the different railroads at East St. Louis have been considering since; and it is the opinion of leading real-estate men that if they should proceed to condemn, they would not have to pay so much as, certainly not more than \$400,000. The railroads will be fully insured. One thousand workmen are thrown out of employment.

a serious mistake. It is the opinion already formed by many that the railroads, and property-owners that \$800,000 is all that the three blocks are worth at the present time; and it is unnecessary to say that no such sum could be obtained for them from any other party.

This is the last of the Lake-Front question for the time being. If it shall ever be revived, the initiative will have to be taken by the city authorities. The railroads will never voluntarily resume negotiations for a direct purchase from the city officials, too, have undoubtedly made

FOREIGN.

Latest Report of the Situation Before Bilbao.

A Four Days' Truce Agreed Upon by the Contestants.

JOLIET.

Affairs of the Iron and Steel Works—Inventory of Property—A Bad Show.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, April 2.—H. E. Collier of St. Louis, Mr. Parker, of New York, and Dudley of Boston, of the Committee appointed at the meeting in Chicago yesterday to effect a compromise with the creditors of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, met in this city to-day. Several of the large foreign creditors were present. The inventory of the property, which was made so difficult to be mentioned in the same day with ours, was examined by the lady of the fact, but Mrs. Bishop was not present. The committee, however, has been able to gather something from the meeting. The Committee is understood to be of the opinion, after looking through the assets of the Company, that there is no value in the lake shore, lying between Randolph and Dearborn streets, for depot purposes. It was first estimated several years ago, and it has been periodically revised since that time with strong influences in favor of it and obstinate resistance to it. Nearly five years ago

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SPAIN.

LONDON, April 2.—Authentic advises to April 1, from the scene of the war before Bilbao show that the Republicans have taken no position held by the Carlists since March 25. A three days' armistice, in which Bilbao was not included, had been agreed upon for the burial of the dead. In the meantime the bombardment of the city continues. Gen. Caballero Dordor, in command of the troops sent to Bilbao, is a unit for the water-route via Granada, and is to be compared to a canal across a level State.

But to the real question: They ostensibly object to our scheme because it takes water out of Rock River, and prevents its being made navigable from Dixon to its mouth. But is this so?

Let us see? In 1868, Maj. Weller, under the direction of the General Government, made a survey of Rock River. At a Transportation Convention held at Rock Island, the same year, Mr. Weller stated that the scheme to extend the Illinois & Michigan Canal across the state to the water-route to the Mississippi, was very

INDIA.

LONDON, April 2.—A special from India says that incendiary fires are alarmingly frequent in the neighborhood of Sestamow, in the Gwaler district. Two large villages were entirely destroyed. From Nepal large numbers of inhabitants are emigrating, in consequence of the famine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 2.—The Duke of Devonshire died.

The Bank of England announced to-day that no change was made in its rate of discount.

CASUALTIES.

Fanic in a School-Slone at Middletown, Vt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MIDDLETOWN, Vt., April 2.—This city was full of rumors yesterday in regard to a disaster at a school exhibition Tuesday night at Middletown, seven miles west of here, but nothing reliable could be obtained. Full particulars show that at the close of the exhibition given in the school-house, in a room crowded with people, a kerosene lamp was knocked down and broken, and the oil took fire, causing much alarm and confusion in the minds of four live-oak lamps which had been suspended from spreading the flames and producing frantic fear, induced by which the people jumped out of the windows to the icy ground, seventeen feet below, on the ice, and were dashed and crushed to death where they were jammed together, so as to be unable to move either way until the mass was loosened by main force from below. The panic was frightful, though a few spectators, including the teacher, tried to restrain the crowd, and the schoolhouse became a scene of ghastly horrors. A large number were hurt, some twenty-five badly. The following were seriously, though none, it is hoped, fatally:—

Miss Mary Brian, seriously hurt by being trampled upon, producing concession of the brain.

Miss Nebraska Palmer—Spine seriously injured.

Mr. Harry Schuster and his daughter, 7 years old—Limbs badly burned.

Mr. Peter Schuster—Injured by breathing the heated air.

The master of the school had office, had the fibula bone of the leg broken. He thinks he will resume his duties in the office a few days. R. Green's hand was burned in rescuing Mrs. Schuster.

Miss Eliza Clark was seriously injured in the school by being trampled upon.

J. L. C.

CORN.

SILVER SPRING, Md., March 30, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sun.: The writer was not present at the Canal Convention in Rock Island; but, from what I learn from all parties, it reflects but very little credit upon our projectors.

It was proposed that the canal would be completed for free speech at least to be tolerated, and that any opposition to the canal would be accorded a fair and honorable hearing. In this, however, we were at fault.

Our scheme, however, has been adopted, and an evident understanding had that any attempt to divert attention from the pet scheme of a canal from Hennepin to the lake would be resisted.

At all events, and had it not been for the publication of a new report by Col. Utley, there was omitted the amount of cubic feet per second in Rock River, which you will find in "Low's Report." Take from this, and add to it the amount of water required to pass over the dam, the amount required for the canal, minus what Bureau Creek will supply, and you will see how baseless are the fears of the engineer.

The writer is right. The waters of Lake Michigan and the Upper Mississippi are destined to be connected by a water-channel across our State. Nature has prepared, in this case, a canal for us.

The writer is right. The water of Lake Michigan is the upper stream of the Mississippi.

The writer is right. The water of Rock River is the lower stream.

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M'CARTHY.

He Is Dismissed by His Congregation.

His Dispirited Adherents Muster Only Eleven Votes.

Statement of the Rev. Mr. Gordon About the Council.

What They Did In Secret Session.

M'CARTHY DROPPED.

A business meeting of the Union Park Baptist Church was held last evening, for the purpose of considering the question of dissolving the parochial relations with the Rev. Florence McCarthy. The attendance was not large, but of those present the great majority were of the anti-McCarthy faction. The action of the Ecclesiastical Council in deposing Mr. McCarron, the minister had simplified the question materially, and left no room for the Council to settle it. The fact that many of Mr. McCarthy's supporters were disenchanted, from not having attended four preaching services each month during the past three months gave the other party an overwhelming majority.

MR. KINGDON.

was called to the chair, and at his request Deacon Reed led in prayer. The Clerk, Mr. Wagner, read the call for the meeting.

OFF WITH HIS HEAD.

Deacon Merrill submitted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Ecclesiastical Council called by this Church, to consider the ministerial and Clerical character of the Rev. Florence McCarthy, did, at the close of his trial, on April 1, 1874, by nearly a unanimous vote, sustain the charge.

Therefore Resolved, That this church endorse the verdict of the Council, and will with all Christian kindness carry out the wishes of said body; and,

Resolved, That the pastoral relations heretofore existing between the Rev. Florence McCarthy and the Union Park Baptist Church, is hereby dissolved.

Some discussion was had concerning the manner in which the resolution should be voted upon—whether by ballot, or viva voce.

The Clerk read the amended constitution to show that it was not necessary to vote by ballot.

On motion of Deacon McCarron, it was decided to call the year.

WITNESS TIME.

Mr. Moses Jones inquired who were entitled to vote.

The Chair said those who had attended four preaching services each month for the past three months.

Deacon Reed inquired "Where?"

The Chair said all the members entitled to vote had voted off the list, and those entitled to vote at that time.

At this point a large delegation of Mr. McCarthy's friends, mostly ladies, entered the room, creating quite a stir by their arrival.

Mr. Deacon Reed was requested to call the roll, when Mr. Deacon Braga was called.

What they were voting upon. The Clerk read the resolutions.

WITNESS TIME.

Mr. Moses Jones inquired if this church called an election.

The Chair said it did.

Deacon Schrock objected.

Mr. Curtis desired to hear the original resolution calling the election.

Deacon Schrock objected, and so did Dr. Johnson, on the ground that the Clerk had begun calling the vote.

Mr. Wagner offered to read the resolution, but Deacon Fitch indicated that it should be voted upon.

Dr. Johnson withdrew his objection.

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